

§ 94.19 Gelatin derived from horses or swine, or from ruminants that have not been in any region where bovine spongiform encephalopathy exists.

Gelatin derived from horses or swine, or from ruminants that have not been in any region listed in § 94.18(a) of this part, must be accompanied at the time of importation into the United States by an official certificate issued by a veterinarian employed by the national government of the region of origin. The official certificate must state the species of animal from which the gelatin is derived and, if the gelatin is derived from ruminants, certify that the gelatin is not derived from ruminants that have been in any region listed in § 94.18(a).

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0015)

[58 FR 50251, Sept. 27, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 67134, Dec. 29, 1994; 62 FR 56023, Oct. 28, 1997]

§ 94.20 Importation of pork and pork products from Sonora and Yucatan, Mexico.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, pork and pork products from the States of Sonora and Yucatan, Mexico, may be imported into the United States under the following conditions:

(a) The pork or pork product is from swine that were born and raised in Sonora or Yucatan and slaughtered in Sonora or Yucatan at a federally inspected slaughter plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinarian of the Government of Mexico and that is approved to export pork products to the United States in accordance with § 327.2 of this title.

(b) If processed, the pork or pork product was processed in either Sonora or Yucatan in a federally inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinarian of the Government of Mexico.

(c) The pork or pork product has not been in contact with pork or pork products from any State in Mexico other than Sonora or Yucatan or from any other region not listed in § 94.9(a) as a

region where hog cholera is not known to exist.

(d) The foreign meat inspection certificate accompanying the pork or pork product (required by § 327.4 of this title) includes a statement certifying that the requirements in paragraphs (a), (b) (if applicable), and (c) of this section have been met and, if applicable, a list of the numbers of the seals required by paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(e) The shipment of pork or pork products has not been in any State in Mexico other than Sonora or Yucatan or in any other region not listed in § 94.9(a) as a region where hog cholera is not known to exist en route to the United States, unless:

(1) The pork or pork product arrives at the U.S. port of entry in shipping containers bearing intact, serially numbered seals that were applied at the federally inspected slaughter or processing plant in either Sonora or Yucatan by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the Government of Mexico, and the seal numbers correspond with the seal numbers listed on the foreign meat inspection certificate; or

(2) The pork or pork product arrives at the U.S. port of entry in shipping containers bearing seals that have different numbers than the seal numbers on the foreign meat inspection certificate, but, upon inspection of the hold, compartment, or container and all accompanying documentation, an APHIS representative is satisfied that the pork or pork product containers were opened and resealed en route by an appropriate official of the Government of Mexico and the pork or pork product was not contaminated or exposed to contamination during movement from Sonora or Yucatan to the United States.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0138)

[65 FR 1536, Jan. 11, 2000]

§ 94.21 Restrictions on importation of beef from Argentina.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, fresh (chilled or frozen) beef from Argentina may be exported to the United States under the following conditions:

(a) The meat is beef from bovines that have been born, raised, and

slaughtered in Argentina, but is not from any animal that has ever been in an area of Argentina listed in paragraph (n) of this section.

(b) Foot-and-mouth disease has not been diagnosed in Argentina within the previous 12 months.

(c) The meat came from bovines that originated from premises where foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest have not been present during the lifetime of any bovines slaughtered for the export of meat to the United States.

(d) The meat came from bovines that originated from premises on which ruminants and swine had not been vaccinated with modified or attenuated live viruses for foot-and-mouth disease at any time during the lifetime of the bovines slaughtered for export of meat to the United States.

(e) The meat came from bovines that have never been vaccinated for rinderpest.

(f) The meat came from bovines that were moved directly from the premises of origin to the slaughtering establishment without any contact with other animals.

(g) The meat came from bovines that received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections at the slaughtering establishment, with no evidence found of foot-and-mouth disease.

(h) The beef consists only of bovine parts that are, by standard practice, part of the animal's carcass that is placed in a chiller for maturation after slaughter. Bovine parts that may not be imported include all parts of bovine heads, feet, hooves, and internal organs.

(i) All bone and visually identifiable blood clots and lymphoid tissue have been removed from the meat.

(j) The meat has not been in contact with meat from regions other than those listed in §94.1(a)(2).

(k) The meat came from bovine carcasses that were allowed to mature at 40 to 50 °F (4 to 10 °C) for a minimum of 36 hours after slaughter and that reached a pH of 5.8 or less in the loin muscle at the end of the maturation period. Any carcass in which the pH does not reach 5.8 or less may be allowed to mature an additional 24 hours and be retested, and, if the car-

cass still does not reach a pH of 5.8 or less after 60 hours, the meat from the carcass may not be exported to the United States.

(l) An authorized veterinary official of the Government of Argentina certifies on the foreign meat inspection certificate that all of the conditions in this section have been met.

(m) The establishment in which the bovines are slaughtered allows periodic APHIS inspection of its facilities, records, and operations.

(n) Beef may not be imported under this section if it comes from an animal that has ever been in any of the following areas:

(1) *Province of Corrientes.* (i) That northern portion of the Province bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the intersection of National Route 12 and the Corrientes/Misiones Provincial line; then west along National Route 12 to Provincial Route 9; then northwest along Provincial Route 9 to the town of Paso de La Patria; then north to the Paraná River and the international border with the Republic of Paraguay, then east along the international border with the Republic of Paraguay, including the Paraná River, to the Itaembé stream; then south along the Itaembé stream and the Corrientes/Misiones Provincial line to National Route 12; and

(ii) That eastern portion of the Province bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Provincial Route 94 and the Chirimai stream; then southwest along Provincial Route 94 to National Route 14 at the town of Santo Tomé; then southwest along National Route 14 to Provincial Route 47; then southwest along Provincial Route 47 to Provincial Route 129; then southwest along Provincial Route 129 to Provincial Route 33; then south along Provincial Route 33 to National Route 14; then south along National Route 14 to the town of Mocoretá; then southeast along the Riacho Mocoretá to the international border with the Republic of Brazil at the Uruguay River; then northeast along the international border with the Republic of Brazil and the Uruguay River to the Chirimai stream; then northwest along the Chirimai stream to Provincial Route 94.

(2) *Province of Misiones.* That portion of the Province bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the intersection of National Route 12 and the Itaembé Mini stream; then north-east along National Route 12 to Provincial Route 101; then east along Provincial Route 101 to National Route 14; then south along National Route 14 to the Mandubí stream; then southwest along the Mandubí stream to the Toro stream; then southwest along the Toro stream to Provincial Route 22; then southwest along Provincial Route 22 to the Liso stream; then southwest along the Liso stream to the Yaboti Mini stream; then south along the Yaboti Mini stream to Provincial Coastal Route 2; then south along Provincial Coastal Route 2 to the Chimirai stream; then southeast along the Chimirai stream to the international border with the Republic of Brazil and the Uruguay River; then northeast and north along the international border with the Republic of Brazil, including the Uruguay, the Pepiri Guazú, San Antonio, and Iguazú Rivers, to the international border with the Republic of Paraguay and the Paraguay River; then south and southwest along the international border with the Republic of Paraguay and the Paraguay River to the Itaembé Mini stream and Corrientes/Misiones Provincial line; then south along the Itaembé Mini stream and Corrientes/Misiones Provincial line to National Route 12.

(3) *Province of Chaco.* That portion of the Department of Bermejo bounded by a line drawn as follows: Southern limit: Riacho Guaycurú from the outlet of Riacho Ancho to Provincial Route No. 1. Western limit: Route No. 1 from its intersection with Riacho Guaycurú to its intersection with Provincial Route No. 3. Eastern limit: Paraguay River from Puerto Bermejo to the outlet of Riacho Guaycurú and Riacho Ancho, including Cerrito Island. Northern limit: Provincial Route No. 3 from its intersection with Provincial Route No. 1 to the Paraguay River (Pueblo Viejo de Puerto Bermejo).

(4) *Province of Formosa.* That portion of the Province bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning in the area where Provincial Route 9 meets the Bermejo River west of Colonia Cano, at

the point where the local road to Paraje San Antonio begins; then north along the local road to Paraje San Antonio, past Paraje San Antonio to the intersection of the local road and the Mbiguá-Marové River; then north along the Mbiguá-Marové River to the town of Payaguá; then north along the Ramirez River to the Herradura Lake; then north along National Route 11 to the City of Clorinda; then northwest along the Porteño River to its intersection with Provincial Route 86; then northwest along Provincial Route 86 to the town of El Solitario; then northwest along the edge of the La Estrella wetland to the Pantalón Complex canal and the Formosa/Salta Provincial line; then north along the Formosa/Salta Provincial line to the international border with the Republic of Paraguay and the Pilcomayo River; then southeast and south along the international border with the Republic of Paraguay, including the Pilcomayo and Paraguay Rivers, to the Bermejo River; then northwest along the Bermejo River to the point of beginning on Provincial Route 9.

(5) *Province of Salta.* That portion of the Province bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the Formosa/Salta Provincial line and Provincial Route 54; then west along Provincial Route 54 to National Route 34; then south along National Route 34 to Provincial Route 50; then northwest along Provincial Route 50 to the Iruya River; then west and north along the Iruya River to Nazareno; then north along the local road from Nazareno to Provincial Route 7 in Santa Victoria Oeste; then west along Provincial Route 7; then west along Provincial Route 7 to the Salta/Jujuy Provincial border; then north along the Salta/Jujuy Provincial border to the international border with the Republic of Bolivia; then east along the international borders with the Republic of Bolivia (including the Bermejo, Grande de Tarija, and Itaú Rivers) and the Republic of Paraguay (including the Pilcomayo River) to the Formosa/Salta Provincial line; then south along the Formosa/Salta Provincial line to Provincial Route 54.

(6) *Province of Jujuy.* That portion of the Province bounded by a line drawn

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as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the Salta/Jujuy Provincial border and Provincial Route 5; then west along Provincial Route 5 to Santa Catalina and Provincial Route 65; then south along Provincial Route 65 to Timón Cruz; then west along the San Juan de Mayo River to the Granadas River; then southwest along the Granadas River to Pululos Lake; then west along a mountain road to Cajal Lake; then southwest from Cajal Lake to the Zapaleri River; then southwest along the Zapaleri River to the border of the Province of Jujuy and the Republic of Chile; then northwest along the border of the Province of Jujuy and the Republic of Chile to the international border with the Republic of Bolivia; then northeast, southeast, and east along the international border of Bolivia to the Salta/Jujuy Provincial border; then south along the Salta/Jujuy Provincial border to Provincial Route 5.

[65 FR 39784, June 28, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 82895, Dec. 29, 2000]

§ 94.22 Importation of poultry meat and other poultry products from Sinaloa and Sonora, Mexico.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, poultry meat and other poultry products from the States of Sinaloa and Sonora, Mexico, may be imported into the United States under the following conditions:

(a) The poultry meat or other poultry products are derived from poultry born and raised in Sinaloa or Sonora and slaughtered in Sinaloa or Sonora at a federally inspected slaughter plant under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinarian of the Government of Mexico, and the slaughter plant must be approved to export poultry meat and other poultry products to the United States in accordance with 9 CFR 381.196.

(b) If processed, the poultry meat or other poultry products were processed in either Sinaloa or Sonora, Mexico, in a federally inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of

a full-time salaried veterinarian of the Government of Mexico.

(c) The poultry meat or other poultry products have not been in contact with poultry from any State in Mexico other than Sinaloa or Sonora or with poultry from any other region not listed in § 94.6 as a region where exotic Newcastle disease is not known to exist.

(d) The foreign meat inspection certificate accompanying the poultry meat or other poultry products (required by 9 CFR 381.197) includes statements certifying that the requirements in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section have been met and, if applicable, listing the numbers of the seals required by paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(e) The shipment of poultry meat or other poultry products has not been in any State in Mexico other than Sinaloa or Sonora or in any other region not listed in § 94.6 as a region where exotic Newcastle disease is not known to exist, unless:

(1) The poultry meat or other poultry products arrive at the U.S. port of entry in shipping containers bearing intact, serially numbered seals that were applied at the federally inspected slaughter plant by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the Government of Mexico, and the seal numbers correspond with the seal numbers listed on the foreign meat inspection certificate; or

(2) The poultry meat or other poultry products arrive at the U.S. port of entry in shipping containers bearing seals that have different numbers than the seal numbers on the foreign meat inspection certificate, but, upon inspection of the hold, compartment, or container and all accompanying documentation, an APHIS representative is satisfied that the poultry containers were opened and resealed en route by an appropriate official of the Government of Mexico and the poultry meat or other poultry products were not contaminated or exposed to contamination during movement from Sinaloa or Sonora to the United States.

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